

<i>Unit / Lesson</i> ** = Core Lessons	<i>Grades PreK-2 Core Scientific Inquiry, Literacy and Numeracy</i>	<i>CT Science Curriculum Conceptual Themes, Content Standards and Core Science Curriculum Framework</i>	<i>Grade-Level Expectations Students should be able to:</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
Unit 1: Introduction Lesson 1: What is IPM? **	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>	<p>PROPERTIES OF MATTER:</p> <p>K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.1.a. – Some properties can be observed with the senses, and others can be discovered by using simple tools or tests. 	<p>Standard K.1:</p> <p>6. Count, order and sort objects by their observable properties.</p>	<p>A3. Count objects in a group and use mathematical terms to describe quantitative relationships such as: same as, more than, less than, equal, etc.</p>
Unit 1: Introduction Lesson 2: Maples, Mosquitoes, and Me!	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.</p>	<p>PROPERTIES OF MATTER:</p> <p>K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.1.a. – Some properties can be observed with the senses, and others can be discovered by using simple tools or tests. <p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p>	<p>Standard K.1:</p> <p>2. Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between an object’s observable properties and its name or its uses.</p> <p>3. Classify organisms or objects by one and two observable properties and explain the rule used for sorting (e.g.,</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A6. Describe characteristics that distinguish living from nonliving things.</p>



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	<p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>	<p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. 	<p>size, color, shape, texture or flexibility).</p> <p>6. Count, order and sort objects by their observable properties.</p> <p>Standard K.2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and describe differences between living and nonliving things in terms of growth, offspring and need for energy from “food.” Sort and count living and nonliving things in the classroom, the schoolyard, and in pictures. 	
<p>Unit 1: Introduction</p> <p>Lesson 3: Leaves, Legs, or Neither</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.</p>	<p>PROPERTIES OF MATTER:</p> <p>K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.</p>	<p>Standard K.1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between an object’s observable 	<p>A3. Count objects in a group and use mathematical terms to describe quantitative relationships such as: same as, more than, less than,</p>



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	<p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p> <p>AINQ. 10 Represent information in bar graphs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.1.a. – Some properties can be observed with the senses, and others can be discovered by using simple tools or tests. <p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. 	<p>properties and its name or its uses.</p> <p>3. Classify organisms or objects by one and two observable properties and explain the rule used for sorting (e.g., size, color, shape, texture or flexibility).</p> <p>6. Count, order and sort objects by their observable properties.</p> <p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>1. Observe and describe differences between living and nonliving things in terms of growth, offspring and need for energy from “food.”</p> <p>2. Sort and count living and nonliving things in the classroom, the schoolyard, and in</p>	<p>equal, etc.</p> <p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A6. Describe characteristics that distinguish living from nonliving things.</p>



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			<p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals</p>	
<p>Unit 2: Protecting the Planet</p> <p>Lesson 1: Sharing the Planet**</p>	<p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p>	<p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. <p>ENERGY IN THE EARTH'S SYSTEMS</p> <p>K.3 – Weather conditions vary daily and seasonally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.3.a – Daily and seasonal weather conditions affect 	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard K.3:</p> <p>4. Write, speak or draw ways that weather influences humans, other animals and plants.</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p>





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		what we do, what we wear and how we feel.		
Unit 2: Protecting the Planet Lesson 2: Beauty Has Its Price**	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.	<p>PROPERTIES OF MATTER:</p> <p>K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.1.a. – Some properties can be observed with the senses, and others can be discovered by using simple tools or tests. <p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. 	<p>Standard K.1:</p> <p>2. Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between an object’s observable properties and its name or its uses.</p> <p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p>	<p>A1. Use the senses and simple measuring tools, such as rulers and equal-arm balances, to observe common objects and sort them into groups based on size, weight, shape or color.</p> <p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p>

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Unit 2: Protecting the Planet Lesson 3: CAUTION: Chemicals**	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.2: Use senses and simple measuring tools to collect data.</p> <p>A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the</p>	<p>PROPERTIES OF MATTER:</p> <p>K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.1.a. – Some properties can be observed with the senses, and others can be discovered by using simple tools or tests. <p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. 	<p>Standard K.1:</p> <p>2. Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between an object’s observable properties and its name or its uses.</p> <p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p>	<p>A1. Use the senses and simple measuring tools, such as rulers and equal-arm balances, to observe common objects and sort them into groups based on size, weight, shape or color.</p> <p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p>
Unit 3: Know Your	A INQ.1: Make observations	HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION	Standard K.2:	A4. Describe the

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<p>Neighbors</p> <p>Lesson 1: Six and Three are Right For Me**</p>	<p>and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment. natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.</p>	<p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. <p>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</p> <p>1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p>	<p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to move around, breathe and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/ wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)</p>	<p>similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A 14. Describe the structures that animals, including humans, use to move around.</p>
<p>Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors</p> <p>Lesson 2: Living Like an Insect</p>	<p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in</p>	<p>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</p> <p>1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.a – Animals need air, water and food to survive. 	<p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>1. Infer from direct observation and print or electronic information that most animals and plants need water food and air to stay alive.</p>	<p>A12. Describe the different ways that animals, including humans, obtain water and food.</p> <p>A15. Describe the changes in organisms, such as frogs and butterflies, as they</p>



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	<p>words and drawings.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>	<p>1.3 – Organisms change in form and behavior as part of their life cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.a – Some organisms undergo metamorphosis during their life cycles; other organisms grow and change, but their basic form stays essential the same. 	<p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to move around, breathe and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)</p> <p>5. Compare and contrast information about animals and plants found in fiction and nonfiction sources.</p> <p>Standard 1.3:</p> <p>1. Explain that living things experience a life cycle during which they undergo a predictable sequence of changes from birth, growth, reproduction and death.</p>	<p>undergo metamorphosis.</p>

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<p>Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors</p> <p>Lesson 3: Scamper, Skitter, and Crawl**</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>	<p><i>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</i></p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. <p><i>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</i></p> <p>1.2– Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p>	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to move around, breathe and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A 14. Describe the structures that animals, including humans, use to move around.</p>
<p>Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors</p> <p>Lesson 4: Staying Alive</p>	<p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p>	<p><i>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</i></p> <p>1.2– Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p>	<p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to</p>	

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		<i>NOTE: This lesson is more closely aligned with CT Science Standard 3.2 (Heredity and Evolution), which deals with adaptations.</i>	move around, breathe and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/ wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)	
Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors Lesson 5: People Need Plants	A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world. A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures. A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.b – Plants need air, water and sunlight to survive. 	Standard 1.2: 3. Sort and classify plants (or plant parts) by observable characteristics (e.g., leaf shape/size, stem or trunk covering, flower or fruit).	A13. Describe the different structures plants have for obtaining water and sunlight.
Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors Lesson 6: Some Seeds Grow Weeds**	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment. A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world. A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.b – Plants need air, water and sunlight to survive. <i>NOTE: This lesson is more closely</i>		

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<p>Unit 3: Know Your Neighbors</p> <p>Lesson 7: Merrily We Move Along (How Seeds Travel)</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.2: Use senses and simple measuring tools to collect data.</p> <p>A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p>	<p><i>aligned with CT Science Standard 2.2 (Structure and Function), which deals with plant life cycles.</i></p> <p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth.</p> <p>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</p> <p>1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.b – Plants need air, water and sunlight to survive. <p><i>NOTE: This lesson is also aligned with CT Science Standard 2.2 (Structure and Function), which deals with plant life cycles.</i></p>	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>1. Infer from direct observation and print or electronic information that most animals and plants need water food and air to stay alive.</p> <p>3. Sort and classify plants (or plant parts) by observable characteristics (e.g., leaf shape/size, stem or trunk covering, flower or fruit).</p> <p>Standard 2.2:</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A13. Describe the different structures plants have for obtaining water and sunlight.</p>



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			<p>5. Compare and contrast how seeds of different plants are adapted for dispersal by water, wind or animals.</p>	
<p>Unit 4: Pest or Pal</p> <p>Lesson 1: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly**</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>	<p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth.</p>	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>6. Recognize varied individuals as examples of the same kind of living thing (e.g., different color rabbits are all rabbits; different breeds of dogs are all dogs).</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A12. Describe the different ways that animals, including humans, obtain water and food.</p>
<p>Unit 4: Pest or Pal</p> <p>Lesson 2: What’s Bugging You?</p>	<p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in</p>	<p>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p>	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>6. Recognize varied individuals as examples of the same kind of living thing (e.g.,</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p>



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	<p>words and drawings.</p> <p>A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.</p>		<p>different color rabbits are all rabbits; different breeds of dogs are all dogs).</p>	
<p>Unit 5: IPM Methods</p> <p>Lesson 1: Ladybugs to the Rescue**</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p> <p>A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.</p>	<p><i>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</i></p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.2.a – Living things have certain characteristics that distinguish them from nonliving things, including growth, movement, reproduction and response to stimuli. <p><i>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</i></p> <p>1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.a – Animals need air, water and food to survive. 	<p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>1. Infer from direct observation and print or electronic information that most animals and plants need water food and air to stay alive.</p> <p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to move around, breathe</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A12. Describe the different ways that animals, including humans, obtain water and food.</p> <p>A 14. Describe the structures that animals, including humans, use to move around.</p>



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<p>Unit 5: IPM Methods</p> <p>Lesson 2: Itsy Bitsy Spider</p>	<p>A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.</p> <p>A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world.</p> <p>A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.</p>	<p><i>HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION</i></p> <p>K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth.</p> <p><i>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION</i></p> <p>1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.a – Animals need air, water and food to survive. 	<p>and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/ wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)</p> <p>Standard K.2:</p> <p>4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.</p> <p>Standard 1.2:</p> <p>1. Infer from direct observation and print or electronic information that most animals and plants need water food and air to stay alive.</p> <p>2. Identify structures and behaviors used by mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish and insects to move around, breathe</p>	<p>A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans).</p> <p>A12. Describe the different ways that animals, including humans, obtain water and food.</p> <p>A 14. Describe the structures that animals, including humans, use to move around.</p>





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			and obtain food and water (e.g., legs/ wings/fins, gills/lungs, claws/fingers, etc.)	
Unit 5: IPM Methods Lesson 3: To Catch a Leprechaun	A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures. A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY K.4 – Some objects are natural, while others have been designed and made by people to improve the quality of life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.4.a – Humans select both natural and man-made materials to build shelters based on local climate conditions, properties of the materials, and their availability in the environment. 		A9. Describe the types of materials used by people to build houses and the properties that make the materials useful.
Unit 5: IPM Methods Lesson 4: Easy as Pie**	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment. A INQ.3: Make predictions	PROPERTIES OF MATTER K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and	Standard K.1: 2. Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between	





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Curriculum Alignment: Kindergarten and Grade 1**



<i>Unit / Lesson</i> ** = Core Lessons	<i>Grades PreK-2 Core Scientific Inquiry, Literacy and Numeracy</i>	<i>CT Science Curriculum Conceptual Themes, Content Standards and Core Science Curriculum Framework</i>	<i>Grade-Level Expectations</i> <i>Students should be able to:</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
	based on observed patterns. A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.	differences.	an object's observable properties and its name or its uses.	
Unit 5: IPM Methods Lesson 5: Mouse Mess	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment. A INQ.4: Read, write, listen and speak about observations of the natural world. A INQ.5: Seek information in books, magazines and pictures.	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 1.2 – Living things have different structures and behaviors that allow them to meet their basic needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.a – Animals need air, water and food to survive. 	Standard 1.2: 5. Compare and contrast information about animals and plants found in fiction and nonfiction sources.	A12. Describe the different ways that animals, including humans, obtain water and food.
Unit 5: IPM Methods Lesson 6: U R LUNCH!**	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment. A INQ.2: Use senses and simple measuring tools to collect data. A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns.	HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION K.2 – Many different kinds of living things inhabit the Earth.	Standard K.2: 4. Observe and write, speak or draw about similarities and differences between plants and animals.	A4. Describe the similarities and differences in the appearance and behaviors of plants, birds, fish, insects and mammals (including humans). A12. Describe the different ways that animals,





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** = Core Lessons				
	A INQ.9: Count, order and sort objects by their properties.			including humans, obtain water and food.
Unit 5: IPM Methods	A INQ.1: Make observations and ask questions about objects, organisms and the environment.	PROPERTIES OF MATTER	Standard K.1:	
Lesson 7: Wrap Up and Review**	A INQ.3: Make predictions based on observed patterns. A INQ.6: Present information in words and drawings.	K.1 – Objects have properties that can be observed and used to describe similarities and differences.	2. Make scientific observations using the five senses, and distinguish between an object’s observable properties and its name or its uses.	

